

WEEKLY GAZETTE: SOLICIT

Fiftieth Com

WASHINGTON, May 16.—After a long session the Senate took up yesterday a bill providing for a select committee to examine the question touching the products of the United States. After a long discussion the bill was extended so as to make its application embrace the Transcontinental, the Central, Traffic and other agencies of transportation now existing. The following is the Senate bill, increasing the limit of the public building at Sacramento, Cal., to \$8,500,000, and authorizing \$50,000 additional.

Alabamians made the assertion that the bill was smothered, he did not state a fact.

Allen ventured the prediction that the bill would never be brought to a vote. The bill was smothered, and being smothered whether they would ever get it in a fit condition is a fact, not known.

bensions for all needy soldiers and sailors, tariff with free sugar and lumber, and repeal of the tax on whisky and tobacco, and unrestricted immigration. The convention then adjourned sine die.

Alabama Republicans.

Alabama Republic

MONTGOMERY, May 5.—The republican convention was called to order at noon. A colored man named Stevens was temporary chairman, and made a long speech urging the nomination of a full ticket. He denounced federal officers in Alabama during the terms of Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, as political rascals, acting with Democrats in the Senate to keep the negro out of his political rights. The convention comprises three hundred delegates, one-fifth white, the rest colored. There is an active contest for delegates at large to the Chicago convention between the Blaine and Sherman adherents.

MONTGOMERY, May 13.—The convention was a scene of wild disorder all day over an attempt to seat a temporary chairman in place of Stevens. Finally Stevens' vacated the chair in favor of Arthur Bingham, chairman of the executive committee. Sierraan men assert that a trick has been played upon them.

The Kentucky Derby.
LOUISVILLE, May 1.—Indications this morning are that the 100 owing horses will compete for the Kentucky Derby.

uey and
the tar-
bations.
anscowne,
water will be run between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon. G. J. Stet and A. Exancria, (The journal publishers) The Clevaier, Mac-
beth, White Co., Zer Ward and Auto-
rat. As stated last night Prince Char-
lie the Pacific coast representative
will come in his work and thus

morning he was scratched. The following was the average pool this morning—Melbourne stables—Garet and Alexander \$50. The Chevaux, \$22. Macbeth, \$6. White, \$9. Autocrat, Songbird and Zeb Ward in the field, \$17.

Kenneway never had a more disagreeable day - heavy rain comes lung over land and a chill wind carries the spectators to the marrow. The field, however, presented a squalid aspect and was back with humanity and verminous of all descriptions. The ladies' stand

was here with Kentucky's famous beauties and the girls staid better boot is were present and admitted when the racing in for the first race was rung.

and one never can
be with me, one and
into the stretch out o' the countess
Zeb Ware, by two engies Alexandria
second, Cavalier first, Macbeth fourth
Gailest fifth Autogra sixt. Passing
the stand Alexandria was in the lead.
Gailest second Cavalier third and the
rest bounded up the stretch Zeb Ware

Chance or
case o the
very George
Henry L'Henry
pose o' and
us seen at
the people was
made by the
as neither a
convention
dragged wly back Ga'aret setting the
race to owe by a ga' or two 'engins,
and Macbeth Cleavet White Au'oeur
and Alexandria in the other named
Rouming into the strick Macbeth
moved forward taking the ad Cov'g
ton launching the rem beautiu y, Mel
Cartiy on Gal'aret secone and waitynng
larr White thro the rest strong cut,
in o'wne

3 acutically returned first place to
the wire passing under first by a u
length without touch o' a whip. Looking
ready for another quartet. Garet was
second and working hard and early
numbered out a length and a quartet in

The Southern Derby was run at Memphis Monday in committee on Committee on Monday in front of White, the other in three lengths behind. Winters race White.

Convention Arrangements.

NEW YORK May 5.—A committee of seven appointed by the national democratic committee to make arrangements for the national convention met yesterday. W. E. Barnum of Connecticut presided. The committee selected Hon.

Richard J. Brigg of Indiana as sergeant at arms and Capt. Dan A. Cole of St. Louis as chief door keeper for the Democratic national convention at St. Louis. The appointments will be subject to the approval of the Democratic national committee which will submit them to the convention for ratification.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 15.—The republican territory convened to choose delegates to the national republican convention was held here to day. Thomas B. Catron, of Santa Fe and Francisco Chavez of Valencia were chosen as delegates and Silvano Ruperson nominated as chairman.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Stockholders of

ion to take a
ion o' amendment
grats as a con-
tention o' the
me re u lican
d means com-
an immediate
the Chicago, Bur ington & Quincy, rail-
way met to day, the object o' the mee-
ting being to elect a board o' directors
wio wi meet next week in Boston
elect o' officers for the company. The most
im portant matter o' business which came
up was the preparation o' a resolu

TORONTO, Ont. May 6.—The funeral of the late Archbishop Lynch took place this forenoon. Requiem mass for the dead was celebrated by Cardinal Tascon

The sermon was preached
31st, 'yan of Buñalo. In the pro-
cession there were Carcina, Taschere,
eight archdeacons and bishops, nine
priests, the mayor and members
of the city council and a large number
of citizens.

The Rescript Explained.
LONDON, May 6.—The Chronic Rome correspondent says the rescript will be read from this day at an early date with an explanation from the bishops, which will be much more

the Vatican for revision, to the effect that the Pope does not condemn the political objects of the national party, only the means employed for attaining those objects.

WINNIPEG, May 16.—In the Legislature, Norquay moved for a royal commission to investigate the charges against him, but the government refused the request, and carried an amendment to it. Mr. Norquay, Burrows and Lariviere abstained together, the premier declaring:

KENTUCKY ATTENDEES.

A Citizens' Movement Now Agitating

Socialists.

Described by One of the Norwegian

"Bohemians."

Realistic Literature Suppressed by
the Authorities.Fornstjerne Björnson Lecturing
Against Free-Love.

CHRISTIANIA, April 25, 1888.

The great event of the season is the lecture tour which the well-known poet Fornstjerne Björnson is now making to all the principal towns of Norway, and which he means to extend to Sweden and Finland, for the purpose of exhorting the youth to maintain absolute purity, and not to know women until after marriage. His lectures have been a complete success. Four years ago Björnson advocated this idea of perfect chastity in a play written with this end in view and called "A Grove." The principal persons in the play were an engaged couple and at the close the girl flings her glove into her lover's face and declares him to be "unchaste," a man whom a pure woman would not marry, for she has discovered that he has had a mistress. "The Grove" was a failure when first produced. The sale was smaller than of any of Björnson's former works, nor did it have any success on the stage; but this all happened four years ago. To-day all is changed. "A Grove" has since been played before enthusiastic audiences, and the papers are filled with praises of the merits of the piece. In a word Björnsterne Björnson is the hero of the hour and is making a fortune out of his lectures.

This sudden change on the part of the public on this question of chastity is the result of a tendency in the opposite direction, especially under the "Bohemian" Movement. The Bohemianites advocate free love, and to facilitate their advocates to be the equal of man. This movement began in 1886, spread rapidly among the Norwegian youth, and became the terror of parents. Then it is that Björnson has seen so warmly welcomed back from "home" where he has been living for some years in a sort of voluntary exile. He has come to combat the growing evil.

There appeared in this city, at the end of 1885, a novel, "The Bohemian," by Christian Krohg. It was the intimate friend of Hans Jaeger and was not popular among the chaste. He was an artist and quite unknown in literature. His book was therefore suppressed, but not until two hundred copies had been put in circulation. The three great authors of Norway were again silent. But not so the students, who were now joined by many artists, women and workmen.

"Aertine" describes a poor girl of the lower class who, forced by circumstances and her surroundings, takes to easy ways and thereby becomes a bohemian.

The book is written with striking beauty, affording a perfect description of the class where these girls are reared. It was like the "child of her opposer" of the public, and as the government wished to stifle the cry of giving out to it, the indignation of this class, knew no bounds. The work and its meetings in "the bars" of the town, the book was read, and there was a general expression of dissatisfaction.

One shoots himself at the age of twenty-four, and the other writes the biography of himself, "Aertine Again," in red letters on the ground.

The students who used to join in this

reception with a banner bearing the inscription, "Take Off Your Nights, Old Svindal!" were tormented by the police, "Vinter Sverdrup" referred to the main contestants but their

request of grace known to the ministry.

But of course it was not concurred in that place in the spring of 1887, in the autumn the author of "Aertine" was fined \$300, and his book was rendered almost unpopular among the new generation of Norway, and he will lose in the end.

Flooded Rivers.

Chicago, May 22.—Disturbances from

various joiners on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers report an almost unprecedented high stage of water. At Fort Benton the "boat" has reached the highest point in twenty years. At Dubuque, the water is within six inches of a high watermark. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage has been done to property situated on the low land in this city and vicinity. It has shut down and many people have been driven from their houses. At Davenport much the same condition of affairs exists. Damage done by the giving away of the government water power yesterday is \$1,000,000. Much anxiety is felt here and at Rock Island. At Keokuk manufacturing is mostly suspended, and trains on the Rock Island and Northwestern are stopped. A Alexandria, five miles up, is in danger of being submerged. Citizens are out working on the levees, which are already giving away in places. At the same time the unfortunate author lost his life as parliamentary stenographer, which drives him of all means of supporting himself. Hans Jaeger has fled to Paris, where he now resides.

A. A. Björnson and not care

to bring before the courts the author of "Aertine."

Jaeger was born in Norway before

the courts, this time because he published his book in Sweden, in the Swedish language, which is very reserves.

Norwegian and the inhabitants of the

sister kingdom condescendingly read it.

The sentence this time was imprisonment for them to have this affection in order that they should not, in their case, it

society. These two unhappy youths

perceiving the difficulties lying in their

way, became the owners of the free love

movement, while means the emanation

of woman and the advent of socialism.

This book gave birth to the Bohemian

movement.

The author, a poor man of thirty, was

a stenographer in the Norwegian parliament,

who had not hitherto been heard of in literature. About Christmas time

1885, it was rumoured at Christiania that

Jens Jaeger was on the point of bringing

out a book of immoral tendencies.

There was at that time in Christiania a society for the suppression of immorality, which

was in rather a sickly condition. But it

was since increased in size as the Bohemian

movement progressed, and there are

now branches of this society in a number

of the towns of the country.

The head of the organization is Dr. Noren, who con-

tributed through one of the printers

to obtain the first volume of Jaeger's

book, while the second was still

in the press. He sent this copy

to the minister of justice, begging him

to order the suppression of the work.

The minister gave the necessary orders,

and one month after the publication of the book it was seized by the police, on

three or four hundred copies finding their

way into the hands of the public. The

author was brought into the court

as a conspirator and promoter of im-

morality. The papers made no criticisms

upon the suppression of the book,

but merely stated the fact. The three prin-

cipal Norwegian authors, Björnson,

Dosen and Nansen, men who were in-

fluential enough to have forced the gov-

ernment to withdraw the order for sup-

pression, were so silent.

It was at this moment that the Nor-

wegian youth rose and spoke. The

majority in parliament and the leaders fe-

lied to separate themselves from him.

His success was due to the fact that he

had been joined in the meeting by the youth of the country.

about four hundred undergraduates who discussed the step taken by government, and unanimity expressed their disapproval of the suppression of the book, as "Old Björnson." He used to be known as "Eterna You."

It was especially joined out, during the debate, that the government, in this attempt to check the first efforts towards a naturalistic literature in Norway had made the great mistake of abandoning the liberal programme which had brought the ministry into power. In the autumn sentence was passed on Hans Jaeger—imprisonment for two months and confiscation of his book. While the author was in prison, towards Christmas 1886, two books, in the line of the Bohemian movement were advised by two other authors—"The Nine Sex," by Arne Garborg, and "Aertine," by Christian Krohg.

"The Nine Sex" contained a series of scenes from Christiania life, which were more or less "Bohemian." Certain passages were so realistic that the author would not have been sentenced if he had been brought before the court, but Arne Garborg had already published, so that we known and abominated by the peasant, who are a support to the government and the ministry, and not dare to trouble the authorities.

But it was different with Christian Krohg. He was the intimate friend of Hans Jaeger and was not popular among the chaste. He was an artist and quite unknown in literature. His book was therefore suppressed, but not until two hundred copies had been put in circulation. The three great authors of Norway were again silent. But not so the students, who were now joined by many artists, women and workmen.

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FOES OF THE Czar.

Ben. Edward's Opinions into Nationalistic Principles.

He Finds the Demands of the Discontented Moderate.

Little Distinction Between Nationalism and Socialism.

The Nationalists' Blind Devotion to Their Czar.

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WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.

The socialist preamble of my list friend, to whom I referred in my last list, will make a text for this letter. It is as follows:

"By our general conviction we are socialists and democrats. We are convinced that on socialist grounds humanity can become the embodiment of freedom, equality and brotherhood, if it secures for itself a general prosperity, a harmonious development of man and his social progress. We are convinced, moreover, that only the will of the people should give sanction to any social institution, and that the development of the nation is sound only when free and independent, and when every idea in practical use, shall have previously passed the test of national consideration and of the national will. We further claim that as socialists and democrats we must first recognize an immediate purpose to liberate the nation from its present state of oppression by creating a political revolution. We would thus transfer the supreme power into the hands of the people. We think that the will of the nation should be expressed with more or less radical change in the laws and social institutions. They particularly desire a change in the tenure of land, in the protection of labor, in the security of the workers against the capitalists and monopolists. But all the numerous parties agree in one thing: to abolish the absolute monarchy which now exists, which claims omnipotence over life, property and the very functions of the mind and soul of every individual in the land from the prince near the throne to the peasant in his hut. Here then we find the aspirations of a hundred million of people facing an opposing array of governing forces long ago organized. These forces are the Russian civil service, the army and navy, the police and last, but not least in power, the nobles in czar.

It is plain to us that the progressive party makes head agains the conservatives, resorting to argument in speeches or in literature, demonstrating clearly and indirectly the necessity for reform as a matter of national interest, that no answer in kind is ever returned. The conservatives invariably resort to the use of force. They use imprisonment, flogging, to execute their threats and, now, conscript men to Siberia and its well-known horrors.

It is this modus operandi of the government so far, so true, so relentless, that stirs up the progressive party to the use of their terroristic measures. Perhaps there is a little excuse for evidence to peddle who fits no other means of relief, a thing, however, which cannot be made clear to the free American mind. Nevertheless it is a fact that terrorism has become a mass co-extensive with the country of Russia and that it takes root easily among a semi-civilized people.

Our two friends on the other hand, are firm in the conviction that Russians in general, have been devoted to mildness, humanity, hospitality and charity, and that, considering these dispositions as natural characteristics, the present Russian administration is conscientiously faultless nowhere. That is, the way of safety "lives anywhere." No other government seems to exist in Africa, in the interior of Asia, exists which does not possess them—that is, some guards against explosion—but in Russia there are a few to be found. Houses are encircled; the stairs and justice borne as long as there is the last hope for amelioration. In Russia the government is represented to us by the nihilist as a monster in size and power than sits upon every side—yes, preventing a free speech, free press and legislative bodies.

Our two friends illustrate this view historically as follows:

"It will be noticed that the leaders of our and five contain special socialist demands; and that the nihilists or socialists consider themselves to their documentary teaching, teaching, it could be said, in their favor that they constantly declare that the will of the nation—that is, of the people alone—can give sanction to political or social acts, and that this sanction should be sought for peaceably by the channel of access to the electorate and by urging it in nations' assembly. But it is plain enough that this process in Russia means peace and peaceful protest after a terrific storm, because there are now no electors and there is no national assembly, and the present Russian government must be first overthrown.

Our friend, who is a writer by trade, but is of conservative journalistic attainments, expresses a firm conviction that nihilism proper is a principle, which has not now, and never has had, any part in the bond-thriving, or in any of the spasmodic acts of violence which of late years have created so much terror and excitement.

The two other Muscovites, one a professor of natural science, and the other a physician of extensive acquirements, were together during the conversation upon this subject. They both love their country and prefer it for a grand future. They are not political agitators. They have lived in the United States for several years, for there is less obstruction to professional life than under the czar. Their views of nihilism, being in substance, agreement, are as follows:

"There is very little distinction between nihilism and socialism in Russia. A determined opposition to absolute monarchy exists among intelligent classes throughout the empire, not excepting the Section of the Ministry of the Household." There is always the commanding general of the gendarmerie, a very large force of detectives, some in full uniform and some in citizen's clothing. They are detailed in detachments, often by twos, to patrol everywhere, even in the smallest villages. Any member of the corps under a simple order from a

senior, can arrest, imprison and even of receiving a banner from the transport to Siberia the person suspected, act of without warrant or other process. Certain officials of the ministry, personnel of a similar military measure were denounced by other European nations, which was the American page.

Certainly the rulers in Russia at different periods favorable to terrorism or agitation against the Russian government, and they have scoured on sundry fanatics, easily found who have become willing tools to undertake some great mischief, being ready to risk liberty and life for their cause. To the Russian division, the names of socialists, democrats, republicans or nihilists have been given; the latter being used indiscriminately for all. Still our friends say there is a great variety of opinions.

None desire a constitutional monarchy to transfer all their legislative power to representatives of the people, keeping their control of finance and securing freedom for assembly, speech and press. Others are urging a republic, with more or less radical change in the laws and social institutions.

They particularly desire a change in the tenure of land, in the protection of labor, in the security of the workers against the capitalists and monopolists. But all the numerous parties agree in one thing: to abolish the absolute monarchy which now exists, which claims omnipotence over life, property and the very functions of the mind and soul of every individual in the land from the prince near the throne to the peasant in his hut. Here then we find the aspirations of a hundred million of people facing an opposing array of governing forces long ago organized.

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"It is plain to us that the progressive party makes head agains the conservatives, resorting to argument in speeches or in literature, demonstrating clearly and indirectly the necessity for reform as a matter of national interest, that no answer in kind is ever returned. The conservatives invariably resort to the use of force. They use imprisonment, flogging, to execute their threats and, now, conscript men to Siberia and its well-known horrors.

It is this modus operandi of the government so far, so true, so relentless, that stirs up the progressive party to the use of their terroristic measures. Perhaps there is a little excuse for evidence to peddle who fits no other means of relief, a thing, however, which cannot be made clear to the free American mind. Nevertheless it is a fact that terrorism has become a mass co-extensive with the country of Russia and that it takes root easily among a semi-civilized people.

Our two friends on the other hand, are firm in the conviction that Russians in general, have been devoted to mildness, humanity, hospitality and charity, and that, considering these dispositions as natural characteristics, the present Russian administration is conscientiously faultless nowhere. That is, the way of safety "lives anywhere." No other

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As yet there appears to be no central committee, or head centre, still leaders of spirit, courage, intelligence and devotion, who affiliate with the progress party, now reside in England, Switzerland, France, Germany, America, and even in Russia herself. They somehow manage to issue proclamations and appeals at different periods favorable to terrorism or agitation against the Russian government, and they have scoured on sundry fanatics, easily found who have become willing tools to undertake some great mischief, being ready to risk liberty and life for their cause.

Certainly the rulers in Russia are not comparable with the British or French, nor near which was the American page.

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Fountain Destroyed by Explosive of
Clayton PowellA Burley Freight Jolts with the
Santa Fe Express.The Stock Figures a Far Loosener
With XariaCommunicating with a Devil Powder
With Pearl BerlinEvery House in the Town of Foun-
tain DemolishedThree Thaddeus Killed—A Large
Number InjuredNone of the Passengers or the Train
Wounded.Coroner Davis Investigated the Facts
of the Accident.Additional Details Brought Out at
the Inquest.

Fountain village, situated twelve miles south east of the city, was the scene of a terrible catastrophe, early Friday morning, which finds no parallel in the history of the country or even in the state. The loss of life was comparatively small, considering the magnitude of the catastrophe, but the damage to property cannot be accurately estimated at this writing.

AN EXPLOSION.
A few minutes after three o'clock Monday morning the residents of the city were aroused from their sleep by the report of a loud explosion. The ground shook and the glass in the houses rattled perceptibly. The general impression was that the city had been visited by an earthquake and the rumbling noise accompanying the explosion seemed to pass through the city from the southwest towards the northeast. Of course few people knew the exact nature of the threatening noise, but by 8 o'clock the news that a tremendous explosion had occurred at Fountain spread through the city.

THE FIRST NEWS.
Night Policeman Michael was standing on the First National bank corner when the explosion occurred. He at once thought that a safe had been blown open but a bright light which flared up in the southeast soon convinced him of the contrary. He and Policeman Powell then went to the Y on the Santa Fe railroad tracks, thinking that an engine boiler had probably burst. There they learned that the explosion had taken place at Fountain and was the result of a collision between the north-bound Kansas City express, and five wild freight cars.

CAUSE OF THE COLLISION.
The evidences of destruction were manifested on every side. Buildings were collapsed, windows completely shattered and the interior of every house badly demolished. In every house in the town the plaster had fallen down, covering the furniture. The doors were blown in and the supports in many instances broken. Five cars had been taken from the roofs, which had fallen in. The Bayliss church, which stood near the depot, was totally demolished, and the only remains of the structure is a large pile of lumber. The grocery store of W. Hutchins, also badly demolished. The doors have been blown in, and the windows broken. The scenes after the explosion were of the most heartrending character. On the streets in the village were the prostrate forms of men, women and children, who had been knocked senseless by the shock. Some were moaning piteously and ranmen who live near the village states positively that he set four braces as tight as he could and then left the train. About ten minutes after a trumpet sounded on the car, he asked him what had become of the rear car. He looked down the track, but could not see the green and red signal lights on the car. He waited to see them go, and was horrified to see them gone. He rushed to the depot to give warning, as he knew that No. 7 Kansas City passenger express was due at Colorado Springs at 6:30. The front portion of the freight train then started to overtake the wild cars, but before it had gone, was driven into the ground, and now stands below the city. The fatal explosion had taken place. The night operator at the depot endeavored to reach the operator of the freight cars a short distance from the depot, but failed to do so before the explosion. The freight train continued its journey to Fountain and arrived there at 4 o'clock. A horrible sight met the eyes of the train men. A dense cloud of smoke was rising from the ruins of the passenger cars, and

near by were the promiscuous remains of the wrecked freight cars. In the gray light of the morning they could see the passengers of the train and the citizens of the place moving the wounded from where they had fallen to the neighboring houses. The town presented a mournful appearance in the early light. The train only remained at Fountain a few minutes when returning to the city for medical assistance. Professor W. W. Mayo, principal of the Fountain public schools, came with the train to summon the physicians. When he left the number of the killed and wounded was not known.

The train arrived in the city at 5 o'clock, and two Midland passenger coaches were brought over from Colorado City to take the physicians and students of the academy. About half past five o'clock the train started, owing on board Doctors Anderson, Gardner, Dr. S. E. Horn, Arnold, Rice and Reyer, Agent C. C. Hoy, City Marshal Dana, a representative of the GAZETTE and several employees of the road at the depot.

The run to Fountain was quickly made. Smoke was ascending from the burning depot, which was next to the caboose, immediately exploded, and the burning train poured out upon the ground, scattering the locomotive and ran under the platform around the depot. In a few seconds cars, platform and depot were all ablaze. The residents of the village had been generally awakened by the noise of the collision, but the sight of the conflagration soon brought them to their houses. The passenger coaches were ascending from the burning depot, with the exception of the baggage car, which had been uninjured, was detached from the engine and pushed down the track for a considerable distance and then passed out of sight.

Dr. J. E. Moore, who resides at Fountain, and Dr. C. T. Berry, who has been staying here temporarily, had come at their power to make the wounded as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The town was in the utmost confusion and the people were running about in an excited manner.

The list of the killed and wounded is as follows:

KILLED.	W. HUTCHINS, Fountain.
O. F. SMITH, lumber dealer, Fountain.	WHITEYAN, Green and.
DYING.	MRS. F. P. WIDRIG, Fountain.
WOUNDED.	H. D. BOSWORTH, Fountain; collar bone broken.
	DR. E. G. WALLS, Colorado Springs; cut in head and body by glass.
	J. F. JAMES, Fountain; arm brok.
	WALTER LOOMIS, Fountain; leg shattered and afterwards amputated.
	YORK LOOMIS, Fountain; headin
	LAWRENCE VEHARD, Fountain; contused wound in the head.
	LAURENCE BELL, Fountain; leg brok.
	Y. S. L. BELL, Fountain; bruise
	MISS MYRTLE BELL, Fountain; one arm broken.
	A. J. BENEDICT, Fountain; bruised head and limb.
	Y. S. A. J. BENEDICT, Fountain; bruised leg.
	W. L. BUTLER, Fountain; bruised face and breast.
	Y. S. FRED EBANKS, Fountain; bruised head.
	MISS W. L. HENKE, Fountain; cut in the face.
	C. S. HATCH, Fountain; cut in the head.
	E. C. KIRK, Kansas City; cut in the head.
	J. MURRAY, Fountain; cut in the head.
	W. PATTER, Fountain; cut in the hip.
	Three passengers on the express train were slightly cut about the face.
	While the physicians were waiting upon the wounded the GAZETTE reporter made a hasty tour of the town.
	EVIDENCE OF DESTRUCTION.

The evidences of destruction were manifested on every side. Buildings were collapsed, windows completely shattered and the interior of every house badly demolished. In every house in the town the plaster had fallen down, covering the furniture. The doors were blown in and the supports in many instances broken. Five cars had been taken from the roofs, which had fallen in. The Bayliss church, which stood near the depot, was totally demolished, and the only remains of the structure is a large pile of lumber. The grocery store of W. Hutchins, also badly demolished. The doors have been blown in, and the windows broken. The scenes after the explosion were of the most heartrending character. On the streets in the village were the prostrate forms of men, women and children, who had been knocked senseless by the shock. Some were moaning piteously and ranmen who live near the village states positively that he set four braces as tight as he could and then left the train. About ten minutes after a trumpet sounded on the car, he asked him what had become of the rear car. He looked down the track, but

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ACCOUNT OF THE EXPLOSION.
The explosion did not come upon the

residents of the village without a warning. Nearly every person in the town was awake at the time. Mr. J. E. Guy, passenger agent at Fountain, said that he was in the office when the collision occurred. The passenger train had arrived at Fountain at 2:45, on time. The train had a comparatively small number of passengers, not over thirty at the outside. The engineer had alighted from the engine for the purpose of oiling the wheel. He noticed the wild cars coming rapidly down the track. His attention was first attracted to them by the stars of fire on the caboose. He told the fireman to get off the engine, and as he did, the cars came violent with the engine. The rest of the train, which was next to the caboose, immediately exploded, and the burning train poured out upon the ground, scattering the locomotive and ran under the platform around the depot. In a few seconds cars, platform and depot were all ablaze. The residents of the village had been generally awakened by the noise of the explosion, but the sight of the conflagration soon brought them to their houses. The passenger coaches were ascending from the burning depot, with the exception of the baggage car, which had been uninjured, was detached from the engine and pushed down the track for a considerable distance and then passed out of sight.

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powder shell now resembles a huge pile of intense heat. He was not able to account for the keep the powder in his purpose. About three and one-half minutes after the cry "powder" the front door of Mr. Loomis' house was blown in and was carried partially up in circumference. The remains of the freight spars, a small pile of iron, wheels and debris iron.

CAUSE OF THE COLLISION.
The crew of the freight train ascribe whose testimony corroborated at the accident to tramps. They state that there were three tramps on the train whom the conductor had driven off. The broken axle was live that set the train apart and the car could not have started of themselves. The tramps had started at the rear of the train out of revenge.

DAMAGE.
REPORTS OF THE EXPLOSION.
A man who came up on the train from Pueblo stated that the report that

four o'clock regular detail of volunteers had been organized to wait upon the sufferers. At the wreck between seventy-five and one hundred laborers were busy at work removing the debris from the main track and filling up a cavity in the ground made by the explosion. In a little house near the academy building lay Mrs. P. P. Wiggin whose son had been expected soon after the disaster. At four o'clock she was still in a lingering condition, her death being looked for every minute. The unfortunate woman had a piece taken out of the back of her head about the size of a half dollar.

INQUIRY.
The jury proceeded to the trial. She was entirely unconscious of the explosion, where they viewed the charred and unrecognizable mass of remains. During the entire afternoon what was done to the man Waitman. There were scores of people entered the room was not to least sign about the body in which she was lying, to which could not be identified.

The jury then repaired to the trial. The features of the dying woman in the Mitchell house was the body of Mr. C. F. Smith, which was injured by over 250 men, women and children. In this connection an incident occurred which to sensitive minds would prove truly repulsive. A man with three little girls and a little boy, none of whom were over ten years of age, approached the house and said that the patient would like to see the dead man. The patient was gravely ill and the children looked upon the ghastly sight, while others had gaily樱花.

PRESERVATION OF PROPERTY.
When the crowd of spectators began to arrive City Marshal Dana and some of the citizens of the village took immediate steps to preserve movable property from plunderers. The tools and windows of Daniels & Ross' store were securely boarded and valuable property in private houses, which was more or less exposed was removed to places of safety. There was not a single instance of the reported.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.
Dr. T. C. S. Berry gave a vivid account of the explosion yesterday afternoon. He stated that he was standing near the Mitchell house when the car flew up. He saw the fast and exact a severe concussion. Strange to say he only received. He said that there was nothing to compare with the noise made by the explosion. It simply deprived one of his senses and left him bewildered. He heard the car's ringing in his ears an hour after the explosion. Mr. Smith told him that he had been on top of the depot, where he had been fighting the fire. He was perfectly rational and told him where his effects were kept, where to find his papers, and where to address his relatives after his death.

Mr. T. C. Mitchell, the next witness, testified that he had resided in Fountain but a short time. He had been awakened by the first shock caused by the collision, and on looking out from his room in the direction of the depot, perceived antengine and several cars to be on fire. It was near the Mitchell house when the explosion occurred. Mr. Smith told him that he had been on top of the depot, where he had been fighting the fire. He was perfectly rational and told him where his effects were kept, where to find his papers, and where to address his relatives after his death.

Mr. T. C. Denny, the next witness, testified that he was the agent of the company at Fountain, discovered that there was a car of powder on the track by the mark on the car. The operator at Pueblo was telegraphing, but he could not give the number of the car. He only knew that there was a car of powder in the train. An attempt was made to warn the people of the danger. But some strenuously insisted that there was no powder there, mistaking the explosion of the engine for that of the powder.

The examination of Mr. Smith's body was made by County Physician Stricker, who accompanied Coroner Davis to Fountain. A jury then proceeded to the school building and the first witness, Dr. T. C. S. Berry, was sworn.

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so may give their names to either of the above named gentlemen or leave them at the First National Bank. Yesterday afternoon six tons and several barrels of bread were sent to the village on the half past three o'clock train on the Santa Fe. Yesterday afternoon it was learned that meat, bread and cheeses were needed. These will be sent down this morning. The subscription list as far as completed as of yesterday is as follows:

The First National bank, by J. A. Hayes, \$100.00

J. C. H. Parsons, \$50.00

M. L. DeCoursey, \$25.00

Giddings Brothers & Wilbur, \$25.00

E. J. Euston and A. A. McGovney, \$25.00

J. S. Seddonbridge & Son, \$25.00

P. D. Phillips, \$25.00

A. Armentrout, \$25.00

M. Kennedy, \$25.00

H. L. B. Wills, \$25.00

D. G. Moore, \$25.00

B. N. Greenway-Tucker, \$25.00

J. J. Read, \$25.00

W. H. Roby & Co., \$25.00

E. D. Craigie & Co., \$25.00

James Poulard, \$25.00

J. S. Black & Son, \$25.00

J. F. Humphrey, \$25.00

Alex Bonnell, \$25.00

W. A. Bell, \$25.00

Spanning House, \$25.00

Upholster Company, \$25.00

Miservi & Kippredge, \$25.00

Henry C. Lowe, \$25.00

W. S. Nichols, \$25.00

Monument Farms Trust (W. A. Bell), \$25.00

N. O. Johnson, \$25.00

A. G. Draper, \$25.00

A. Van Vechten, \$25.00

A. Sutton, \$25.00

C. C. French, \$25.00

John Denney, \$25.00

H. T. O'Brien, \$25.00

Brigham & Herman, \$25.00

B. P. Taylor, \$25.00

G. R. Storer, \$25.00

W. C. Durkee, \$25.00

C. E. Durkee, \$25.00

Perkins & Hollbrook, \$25.00

G. Odle & Co., \$25.00

W. C. Stark, \$25.00

J. A. Tamm, \$25.00

M. B. Irwin, \$25.00

J. H. Sinclair, \$25.00

F. P. McMillan, \$25.00

J. J. Wellington, \$25.00

S. F. Hazlehurst, \$25.00

A. G. Earle, \$25.00

W. J. Wilcox, \$25.00

S. B. Moses, \$25.00

J. R. Sison, \$25.00

E. H. Smith, \$25.00

J. W. Howorth, \$25.00

Francis D. Poston, \$25.00

E. Briscoe, \$25.00

"The Hunt," \$25.00

Edgar Express company, \$25.00

Johnson Bros., \$25.00

Perkins Bros., \$25.00

W. F. Molyneux, \$25.00

Lougher Bros., \$25.00

W. A. O'Neil, \$25.00

Thomas Hughes, \$25.00

G. C. Miller, \$25.00

Rock M. B. Gregg, \$25.00

F. S. Leonard, \$25.00

Charles E. Aiken, \$25.00

George Catt, \$25.00

Franklin Graggith, \$25.00

A. M. Roy, \$25.00

John Canfield, \$25.00

J. L. Williams, \$25.00

John Potter, \$25.00

George C. Howell, \$25.00

S. D. Blane, \$25.00

F. S. Hinman & Co., \$25.00

Hall & Baker, \$25.00

H. C. Sawyer, \$25.00

J. C. Tamm, \$25.00

Midland Gear-store, \$25.00

J. A. Metcalf, \$25.00

H. Knutz, \$25.00

J. W. Anderson, \$25.00

Dunn & Lindenthal, \$25.00

W. L. Hinde, \$25.00

McGinnity, \$25.00

W. K. Shatto, \$25.00

John Fields, \$25.00

H. H. Moore, \$25.00

H. H. Hall, \$25.00

G. W. Davis, \$25.00

F. H. Hinckley, \$25.00

Robert F. Manders, \$25.00

A. G. Hinman, \$25.00

A. M. Arce, \$25.00

Bert Watson, \$25.00

Phil Strubell, \$25.00

Robertson & Co., \$25.00

Greenway & Co., \$25.00

E. F. McElroy, \$25.00

Mitch Bros., \$25.00

H. H. Stevens, \$25.00

C. W. Church, \$25.00

Gas & Water Co., \$25.00

Mrs. A. B. Thorlow, \$25.00

William Bond, \$25.00

A. R. Baldwin, \$25.00

F. W. Lott, \$25.00

Z. C. Martin, \$25.00

Z. C. Tamm, \$25.00

Thomas Tribe, \$25.00

R. M. Johnson, \$25.00

E. J. Clarkson, \$25.00

N. G. Rock, \$25.00

Dr. Wm. A. Vining, \$25.00

W. H. Hobbs, \$25.00

E. H. Ferguson, \$25.00

F. A. Colby, \$25.00

John T. Kelley, \$25.00

J. J. Lovett, \$25.00

N. S. Newell, \$25.00

George R. Buckman, \$25.00

F. F. Rudy, \$25.00

C. S. Clegg, \$25.00

Gas & Water Co., \$25.00

H. McKinley, \$25.00

H. Ferguson, \$25.00

C. E. Knapp, \$25.00

W. A. Daniels, \$25.00

A. L. Allen, \$25.00

J. C. Ferguson, \$25.00

H. S. Rogers, \$25.00

Miss Lucy Sheriff, \$25.00

Rev. G. E. Merrill, \$25.00

C. W. Jackson, \$25.00

El Paso County bank, by W. S. Jackson, cashier, \$25.00

A. E. Touzalin, \$25.00

Orlando Metcalf, \$25.00

The Hutchinsons Williams Livery Co., \$25.00

The Granite Printing company, \$25.00

George H. Stewart, \$25.00

Robert S. Dix, \$25.00

C. L. Tamm, \$25.00

Isaac Jackson, \$25.00

Miss M. A. Wise, \$25.00

J. E. McIntyre, \$25.00

R. W. Tansill, \$25.00

F. A. Tamm, \$25.00

The Colorado Springs Republic, \$25.00

F. E. Rose, \$25.00

J. A. Connell, \$25.00

J. H. Purvis, \$25.00

H. E. Gandy, \$25.00

C. W. Allen, \$25.00

Cash, \$25.00

C. V. Mutholland, \$25.00

Cash, \$25.00

Cash, \$25.00

Miss Wood, \$25.00

Consolidated Stationery company, \$25.00

T. J. Fisher, \$25.00

C. W. Win. T. DeForest, \$25.00

Harry Sheffel Phelps, \$25.00

Sheffel Phelps, \$25.00

Cash, \$25.00

Walter G. Stearns, \$25.00

CITY COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting to Consider the Contested Election Case—Action Further Postponed.

An adjourned regular meeting of the city council was held in the council chamber Monday eve. with Mayor Strickler in the chair and A. German Skinner, Lawton, Stuoss, Jimmings, Bartlett, Merrill and Calaway present; absent Lenox.

After roll call the mayor stated that the principal object of the adjourned meeting was to take action in the Stevens-Kerr, a Germanic contest, adjourned for rehashes on the subject.

Judge Williams, attorney for Mr. Kerr, obtained permission to address the council, and stated in substance that through a combination of adverse circumstances he was unprepared to try my case in his client's favor. Mr. Camm, his associate in the case, had been summoned to the courtroom in his official capacity as county attorney, in connection with the disaster at that place, and also that Mr. Kerr, the contested, had been summoned there to serve on the coroner's jury, and thus it had been impossible to perfect the arrangements for the contest. He had conferred with Judge Colburn, Mr. Stevens' counsel, and also with Mr. Patterson, the city attorney, and they had agreed, since the city council, notwithstanding the latter will have to work out with him an amicable arrangement.

The police magistrate ruled Monday evening \$5.50 for vagrancy, which amount the latter will have to work out with him an amicable arrangement.

The police magistrate assessed a fine of \$10.00 Monday against a citizen for disturbance of the peace. The offense was committed last April, but the offender has been out of the city ever since.

valuation consisting of Messrs. A. A. McGowen, J. H. Throckmorton and C. G. Horn, was appointed. This is the most responsible committee of the association. It will have sole charge of the investment of the funds intrusted to the association. The affairs of the organization are now in a very prosperous condition. It has a membership of seventy-seven and the amount of stock already taken up is about \$80,000.

Police Notes.

Justice Slaten issued a warrant on Sunday for the arrest of a woman charged with larceny committed in Colorado City. She was brought before his honor and furnished a \$100 bond for appearance on Wednesday morning.

Yankee Dan, arrested Pauline Gray (core) on Sunday for the larceny of a vest from the Grand View Hotel. He is an old offender, and escaped punishment on a similar occasion by the clemency of the man he had robbed. He will have a hearing this morning.

On Sunday evening Mr. Joe Donovan came in from his ranch, about three miles down the Fountain, and turned over to the police a man who attempted to set fire to his barn. He was booked up on. Mr. Donovan has not yet appeared to testify against him. The accused is evidently been drunk.

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A Petit Blaze.

At 20 Monday morning an alarm of fire was sounded for the Second Ward. The alarmmen responded promptly and found the fire to be confined to a building in the rear of No. 825 North Wanatah Avenue. The College company, whose house room is within two blocks of the scene, were first on the ground, and it was found necessary for any of the other companies to turn out water. The building has been temporarily occupied by a young man named Lowman and his mother. Both were absent when the fire started. Mr. Lowman states that she built a fire about 5 o'clock when it was considerably checked when she left the house at 7 o'clock. The fire was either caused by a cigarette or was the result of spontaneous combustion, the house being closed very tight, and the fact that the way out of the interior was about evenly charred points to a probability of the latter. The building was but slightly damaged, but as a portion of the contents of Mrs. Lowman's trunk, everything inside was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100.

A German Skinner moved that the council devote Wednesday evening to the matter. Not seconded.

The mayor called attention to the fact that the deliberations of the coroner's jury, before mentioned, would be resumed on Wednesday and this might conflict with the arrangements.

Considerable discussion ensued,

and at length A. German Skinner moved that the matter be laid over to the next regular meeting next Monday night.

Seconded.

A German Skinner moved the motion would not prevail. The council would have all the regular business it could attend to at the next meeting. He was tired of attending a council meeting every few days and was visiting so little. Still, if the members of the council would agree on a time, and would stay and finish up the business, even if it took a night, he would be willing to stay with them.

A German Lawton, with the consent of the Germanic screwing his winning motion, withdrew the same and moved that the a social meeting be called for next Tuesday night to consider the a Germanic contest case. Carried.

The clerks presented a bill of \$200 from Harry Jackson for shirt, also one from T. C. Skinner, for traveling expenses incurred in connection with the sewerage committee's duties. Both bills were allowed.

A German Lawton reported that the bill submitted for city printing tax of the Gazette company's was the lowest, and on motion of A. German Lawton, the report was adopted and the contract awarded to the Gazette.

Pending a journal, Mayor Strickler called attention to the fact that during the day he had received many complaints about the meanness of lower houses to resident portions of the city. These complaints, he supposed, were more forcibly suggested by the terrible explosion at Fountain.

A German Lawton stated that he had already taken some steps toward inciting the owners of the lower houses to move them further out of town, and he thought they would consent to do so. He called on the city attorney for advice as to the extent of the city's authority in the matter.

City Attorney Patterson stated that the council certainly had power to compel the removal of the lower houses beyond the corporate limits of the city, but admitted himself in doubt about its authority to restrict them to any certain distance beyond.

After some discussion the ordinance committee was instructed to confer with owners of lower houses with a view to having them move to a safe distance.

Adjourned.

A bill is pending before the United States senate for authorizing the erection of a post office in every city where the annual postal receipt is amount to \$3,000 and over. Colorado Springs would be entitled to such a building as the postal receipts amounted last year to \$7,292. Other cities in the state which would be entitled to a building had the following receipts: Arapahoe, \$7,791; Boulder, \$6,188; Buena Vista, \$2,088; Canon City, \$2,900; Central City, \$2,271; Durango, \$6,154; Fort Collins, \$5,779; Georgetown, \$2,322; Golden, \$2,322; Greeley, \$7,233; Gunnison, \$2,777; Idaho Springs, \$2,910; Leadville, \$2,634; Longmont, \$2,171; Monteagle, \$3,632; Ouray, \$3,320; Pueblo, \$1,879; Salida, \$2,702; Silverton, \$2,323; Trinidad, \$1,151.

At a meeting of the directors of the P. O. S. of A. Building and Loan association held last week a committee on superintendence.

A CHAPTER OF RUNAWAYS.

Disastrous Termination of a Sunday Ride—Other Events Which Resulted Less Seriously.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. L. L. Parker, a Y.M.C.A. employee, started in company with Miss Kate Eye, who lives with her sister on Chinaman street, for a drive to the ranch of Dr. W. S. a few miles north of the city. They arrived at their destination about 8 o'clock but found no one at home. Mr. Parker concluded to feed his horse before starting on his homeward trip. Miss Eye remained seated in the buggy while Mr. Parker removed the bridle from the horse's head and proceeded to stand on a feed bag. His performance frightened the horse, which, and, being minus a bridle, it was impossible to control, started. The animal started to run and jumped over a barbed wire fence, dragging the buggy after it. In another instant the vehicle was brought in contact with one of the ranch buildings and Miss Eye was thrown out of the buggy and struck the building with great force. The horse by this time had recovered from his fright and was easily secured. It was evident that Miss Eye was badly hurt, and she was brought back to her home in this city as quickly as possible, reaching here about 6 o'clock. Dr. Horn was immediately summoned, and he found her injuries to be of a very serious nature. Her left shoulder and collar bone are broken, and the latter was dislocated at the sterno end. Besides this a wound was found just back of the left eye, the cavity of which had been pierced to the center of about an inch, and a burr by a nail or some other harder instrument; and she has sustained severe internal injuries. Dr. Horn does not think she will necessarily lose the use of her eye, but he regards the injuries of a very serious nature.

About 8 o'clock Sunday morning a horse attached to a big r. buggy galloped westward on Main and 8 street. At the corner of 7th on the animal turned south, and coming in collision with a team, managed to ride itself off the vehicle and continued on its mad career. It was learned that the team belonged to Mr. D. G. of Helm & Co.'s. Mr. G.'s son started to drive the horse downtown. It became frightened at some object, and wheeling suddenly, threw the boy out, and went it alone, with the foregoing result. Neither the boy nor the horse is injured, but the buggy is badly maimed.

Professor W. Mason Broad of Denver will superintend and direct the large amateur chorus of 500 voices, which will assist in the Grand Gilmore Musical Festival, to be held in Denver on June 15 and 16, at which Gilmore's famous band will be heard. The selections for the chorus will include the following:

Girola, Mozart's "2d. Mass"; Bigim Chorus, L. Compton; Crowned with the Tempest, Bruni, Anvi, C. torus, Trovatore, with avil and cannon accompaniment; The Star Spangled Banner; Hale's Chorus, Messiah. Professor Broad desires to secure several voices for the chorus in this city, and if a sufficient number will attend, he will give them two or three rehearsals. There will be a grand rehearsal in Denver on Thursday, June 14. The books containing the music will be furnished free of cost to members of the chorus, and no admission fee will be required of chorus members whose names are on the list. Applications for members are being received daily and it is imperative that singers wishing to join the chorus should communicate at once with Professor Broad, as only a certain number can be accommodated upon the platform.

Hats, hats, hats, all kinds

of soft, stiff and crush, spring and summer. I have recently

placed upon my counters an elegant line of straw hats

which will soon be greatly enlarged.

Now is the time to

buy your summer underwear.

I have anticipated your needs,

and am prepared to give you

your choice of a number of

superior types of goods.

Secure one of my nice spring

ready-made sets which are

being well received. Remember that Dow's is the place for

anything and everything in

the gentleman's furnishing

etc.

Neckties, neckles, neck-

ties, etc. Have you seen

those spring silk ties which

have received? They are

beautifuls, and I am selling them

so low that the supply will soon

be exhausted.

Hats, hats, hats, all kinds

of soft, stiff and crush, spring

and summer. I have recently

placed upon my counters an

elegant line of straw hats

which will soon be greatly

enlarged. Now is the time to

buy your summer underwear.

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etc.

F. E. DOV.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of J. K. Vandenhoech, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed

executor of the will of J. K. Vandenhoech, deceased, do hereby

give notice to all persons

having claims against the estate

to file the same with me, at my

office, at Colorado Springs, Colo.,

on or before the 1st day of June, 1888.

John G. VAN HORNE, Executor.

Stockholders of the Querida Gold

and Silver Mining Company.

Colorado Springs, Colo., May 29, 1888.

Whereas the meeting of the Stockholders of the Querida Gold and Silver Mining Company for the election of officers was held in the year 1887 on the 28th day of June, and that the election of officers was held in the year 1888 on the 28th day of June, and that the election of officers was held in the year 1889 on the 28th day of June, and that the election of officers was held in the year 1890 on the 28th day of June, and that the election of officers was held in the year 1891 on the 28th day of June, and that the election of officers was held in the year 1892 on the 28th day of June, and that the election of officers was held in the year 1893 on the 28th day of June, and that the election of officers was held in the year 1894 on the 28th day of June, and that the election of officers was held in the year 1895 on the 28th day of June, and that the election of officers was held in the year 1896 on the 28th day of June, and that the election of officers was held in the year 1897 on the 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